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#### जसाधारण EXTRAORDINARY

भाग II— बण्ड 2 PART II—Section 2 प्राधिकार में प्रकाशित

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**इ**स भाग में भिन्त पृष्ठ संख्या **वी जाती है जिससे कि यह अलग संकल**न

के रूप में रहा जा सर्क । Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation

## RAJYA SABHA

The following Bills were introduced in the Rajya Sabha on the 29th Marth, 1985:—

# BILL NO. VII OF 1985

A Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

BE it enacted by Parliament in the Thirty-Sixth Year of the Republic of India as follows:—

- 1. This Act may be called the Constitution (Amendment) Act, 1985.
- , 2. Article 130 of the Constitution shall be renumbered as clause (1) thereof and after clause (1) as so renumbered, the following clause shall be inserted, namely:—

"(2) Without prejudice to the provisions of clause (1), such Judges of the Supreme Court being not less than five in number, as the Chief Justice of India may, from time to time, nominate, in order to exercise the jurisdiction and powers for the time being vested in the Supreme Court shall sit as Benches thereof, in Gauhati in respect of cases arising in the States of Assam, Orissa, Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Tripura, West Bengal and the Union territories of Arunachal Pradesh and Mizoram and in Madras in respect of cases arising in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu and the Union territories of Andaman and Nicobar Island, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Goa, Daman and Diu, Lakshadweep and Pondicherry:

Provided that the Chief Justice of India may by general or Special order direct that any case or class of cases arising in any such State or Union territory shall be heard in Delhi."

Short title. Amendment of article 130

#### STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS

Presently it is very difficult for the people and the Governments of the North-Eastern, Eastern and Southern part of India to avail of the benefits of the Supreme Court because of the long distance and communication problems. The cost of justice for these people and Governments is too excessive. So it is only in the best interest of easy and cheap justice that one Bench of the Supreme Court at Gauhati and another at Madras be set up immediately.

The Bill intends to achieve the above objectives.

K. VASUDEVA PANICKER

#### FINANCIAL MEMORANDUM

Clause 2 of the Bill provides for the establishment of permanent Benches of the Supreme Court at Gauhati and Madras. It is not possible at this stage to give precise details of the expenditure which would be involved if this Bill is enacted into law. It is, however, estimated that the Bill will involve non-recurring expenditure of about 2 crores of rupees and recurring expenditure of about four lakks of rupees per annum.

### II

#### BILL NO. VIII OF 1985

A Bill further to amend the Constitution of India. .

Be it enacted by Parliament in the Thirty-sixth Year of Republic of India as follows:-

1. This Act may be called the Constitution (Amendment) Act, 1985.

2. In the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution,—

(a) in List II—State List, entry 17 shall be omitted; and

(b) in List III-Concurrent List, after entry 32, the following entry shall be inserted, namely: -

"32A. Water, that is to say, water supplies, irrigation and canals, drainage and embankments, water storage and water power subject to the provisions of entry 56 of List I."

Short

title.

Amendment of the

Seventh

Schedule.

# STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS

Water being the most vital ingredient of the infrastructure for development and progress of the country, should not be within the exclusive jurisdiction of any State. Water as a subject, when included in the Concerrent List, will be of much more use to the society as a whole. This Bill which seeks to transfer the entry relating to water in the State List to the Concurrent List will therefore on the one hand, help national integration and on the other, try to reduce the inter-State problems arising out of use and sharing of water resources.

K. VASUDEVA PANICKER